

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2880.

## MERCHANTS PLAN A FAIR

### Proposal for Day for the Island Visitors.

**H**AWAII Day, when there may be gathered at the Capital men and women from every island and each settlement on the Islands, is the plan which is to be worked out in the form of some concrete proposition by a committee of the Merchants' Association. The association was called upon to consider the question by the presentation of the following letter from P. R. Helm, at the meeting held yesterday afternoon:

Honolulu, H. I., May 2nd, 1902.  
The Merchants' Association, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: I desire to bring to the consideration of the Merchants' Association the desirability of some united action toward securing an influx of people from the other islands to witness the races on the eleventh of June, or the observance on the Fourth of July, or any other special occasion that might seem best.

It seems to me that there can be no question but that the gathering of a large number of people from the other islands would tend to a closer and better feeling between Honolulu and the outside districts and would be quite a stimulus to trade.

Should we decide upon concerted action it would be necessary to select the best available date, arrange for excursion rates and devise entertainments and inducements sufficient to attract the largest number of people.

While any special occasion might be selected as suitable for the purpose of discussing the matter, I would suggest among available dates the Fourth of July. In addition to the regular patriotic observances, there will be the rowing races at Pearl Harbor. Some time in July there is to be held here an Agricultural Fair, and it might be possible to arrange for this fair to be held during the week of the Fourth. In connection with the fair, it may be that some of the business houses would like to make an exhibit of their goods. I believe that the Jockey Club would arrange for a race meet. A theatrical troupe would no doubt make an engagement. Inter-island athletic events could be promoted. As for instance, baseball matches between the Hilo, Maui and Honolulu teams. Excursions on the railway, a ball, and many other special attractions could be arranged, sufficient to draw a great many people to Honolulu.

Perhaps the one point most vital to the success of such an undertaking would be the securing of excursion rates on all the steamers during this time, but I believe that this can be accomplished. It would then be necessary to thoroughly and aggressively throughout all the islands, advertise the attractions offered and the special excursion rates prevailing.

Should this proposition meet with the approval of the association, or of course some other date than mentioned might be found more suitable, and other more attractive features than those enumerated would readily suggest themselves.

Very truly,  
P. R. HELM.

When the reading was finished there was some discussion of the plan and it developed early that the members of the association were heartily in favor of some such action for the purpose of bettering trade relations. The Fourth of July was considered as primarily the day of Hilo, as there has been for some time a race meeting held there on that day. This and other points being brought out made it necessary that there should be put before the association, a more concrete suggestion, and upon motion the chairman of the meeting appointed the following committee to look into the possibilities of the plan and report what may be done as to rates and attractions for the day. The committee is constituted as follows: P. R. Helm, W. W. Dimond and G. W. Smith.

Upon report of the committee on public the matter of the suggestion of Walter C. Weedon, for aid for the making of a tour of the United States with an illustrated lecture upon the Islands, was taken up. There was some little discussion and the report of the committee, advocating the appropriation of \$100 a month for the support of the lectures, was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Secretary Harris laid before the meeting all the correspondence in relation to the initial work of J. G. Pratt, upon his arrival in California on his way to Washington. The commercial bodies of San Francisco have joined in a memorial to Congress, through the Senators and members from their state, praying that aid be given to Hawaii, as set forth in the resolutions of the local chamber and association. The information of the action there comes in a letter from Mr. Charles E. Haneroff, secretary of the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California.

The matter of the claim which is to be set up before Congress for relief for the Territory, was brought before the San Francisco bodies by Delegate Pratt in a letter which reviewed at length the history of the bubonic plague epidemic here, the course taken by the Board of Health for its suppression, the action of the Legislature in taxing incomes and providing for an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the payment of the claims as adjudicated by the Fire Claims Court. In the course of the letter, which is signed by Mr. Pratt as a member of the Fire Claims Court, ap-

## PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



KALAUOKALANI MAY STEP INTO KAULIAS BOOTS.



DISAPPEARED FROM WASHINGTON. CAN'T BE SEEN FOR DUST.



JUDGE KEOIKAI IS STILL IN TOWN ENGAGED WITH THE FIRE CLAIMS.



DEACON TESTA AS HE WILL SOON APPEAR WITH HIS NEW BONNET.



## PIONEER MILL'S ELECTRIC PUMPING PLANT CONTRACTS

**C**ONTRACTS have been let by the Pioneer Mill Company for the installation of the first of the series of electric power transmission plants, by which it is expected to utilize the water power of the mountain streams back of Lahaina, for the manufacture of electricity, which in turn will drive the irrigating pumps of the plantation. Orders have gone forward for the machinery and work upon the system will begin without delay.

The work, which will be done by Grimwood, Richardson & Holloway, Ltd., will consist of the installation of a Pelton water wheel, sufficient to develop with a general electric generator 200 horse-power. There will be constructed a copper transmission line from the generator to the plantation, where one pump will be immediately connected with an electric motor of 100 horse-power. This will enable the pump to be run to its present capacity.

The power will be drawn from the Honokawai gulch, where the mountain water has a fall of 500 feet, sufficient to generate 340 horse-power. The water

is brought down to the power station by an eighteen-inch pipe line of spiral riveted pipe, in length some 1400 feet, which is now being laid by the plantation company. The water will be delivered to a thirty-six-inch wheel, which will develop the power.

The plantation has four water rights in the vicinity of Lahaina which are capable of development, and it is the plan to utilize the power from three of these as soon as possible. While the present plan is in the nature of an experiment, there are no problems which have not been met successfully here, as at the Wai'anae plantation, and the engineers believe the plant will run successfully from the first. The plant will be installed by C. T. Holloway, of the firm, whose experience with hydraulics here has fitted him for the work.

The machinery and setting up for operation will cost the plantation in the neighborhood of \$35,000. With this expenditure there is calculated a saving of \$30 a day upon the one pump alone. In the near future it is expected to have three pumping stations equipped with electric power, with a consequent greater saving.

### VISIT OAHU PLANTATIONS

#### B. F. Dillingham Entertains a Large Party of Visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham were the hosts Friday and Saturday of a party which made a thorough inspection of several of the sugar estates of the Island. In the party were Commissioner John Barrett, Captain and Mrs. Matson and Miss Matson, Mr. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. and Miss Spivale, and J. J. Coffey.

The party left the city in a private car Friday morning, and looking through Ewa and Oahu plantations, reached Wai'alua for luncheon. The afternoon was given up to Wai'alua plantation, where mill, pumps and field were inspected thoroughly. The night was spent at Haleiwa, and Saturday morning the party, augmented by Bishop and Miss Nichols, went on to Kahuku. The return was made Saturday afternoon. The trip was most enjoyable for everyone.

#### Lahaina Notes.

LAHAINA, May 3.—The bark C. D. Bryant, Captain Coffey, arrived at Kaanapali last Sunday, the 27th inst., twenty-eight days from Seattle, with a cargo of coal for the Pioneer Mill Co.

The schooner C. H. Merchant, Anderson master, finished discharging her cargo of lumber last Tuesday and cleared for Port Townsend Wednesday, 30th inst.

The Mowera from the Colonies and the Bonoma from San Francisco are due on Wednesday.

## WAITING FOR FEDERAL LAW

Although Prof. Shorey frequently reports to the Board of Health the sale and use of adulterated and impure foods in Honolulu, prosecutions of those dealing in such are rare. Aside from a few prosecutions for the adulteration or dilution of milk, the Board of Health has not in the past year proceeded against any offenders under the Pure Food act of 1898.

"There are two reasons for it," explains Prof. Shorey. "In the first place local merchants buy their goods on the Coast in good faith and sell them in good faith. They have no means of knowing that a can of this or that is impure, or a bottle of this or that is adulterated until complaint comes in from customers. I endeavor to locate in a general way the source of goods liable to be dangerous and give this information to merchants and the public. As I say, the merchant, in the sale of canned and bottled goods is innocent in the matter of disposing of impure articles, and it seems not just fair to prosecute him."

"The second reason why prosecutions have not been vigorously pressed is the danger of running up against the Interstate Commerce laws. Many States have no pure food regulations. Anything with them goes. California, for instance, has no law like the one we are endeavoring to enforce. Were we to forbid California importations under our law, on account of impurities, however desirable it might be, it would almost surely lead to complications of a very serious nature."

"What we want and what is and will be necessary, is a Federal act on this matter—an act that will apply to all States and Territories. With a general act of this kind we will be enabled to proceed against any offender under our law, and the packer of impure foods on the mainland will speedily get his deserts."

#### O. M. Cooke's Arm Broke.

While returning from Luakaha Saturday afternoon O. M. Cooke, president of the Bank of Hawaii, met with an accident as the result of which he is nursing a fractured arm. On the road was a phaeton driven by Mrs. Montague Turner, and this was followed by the buggy of Mr. Cooke. A break in the harness of Mr. Cooke's rig caused a runaway and a collision with the phaeton in front, resulting in the wreck of both vehicles, the injury of one of Mr. Cooke's horses to the extent that it had to be shot, the breaking of Mr. Cooke's left arm, and the breaking of a rib of Mrs. Turner's maid. The party telephoned for hacks and arrived in town in the late afternoon. Mr. Cooke, as well as could be expected on Sunday. He will be about today but will have to carry his arm in a sling for some time to come.

#### Howe Gone.

The recently libeled schooner Frank R. Howe sailed for the Sound on Saturday. Her owner, Captain Walters, was in command. Captain Atkinson, her late master, shipped as second mate. Captain Walters, who recently came down from the Coast, immediately on his arrival, settled the cases of the crew in which judgment had been rendered and compromised in the matter of the cases pending against the schooner.

## MUST PUT IN CLAIMS

### Waikiki Road Case Nearing Its End.

(From Monday's daily.)

**C**LAIMS for damages by the widening of the Waikiki road according to the plans of the jury which met recently, must be filed today. There are a few of the proposed bills ready for consideration by the Superintendent of Public Works, but the principal ones are yet to come. There will be in today and the prospects are that there will be a merry fight made for a change in the lines of the proposed road.

The principal objection made so far is to the plans of the jury affecting the Hotel Annex property and the residence occupied by Mrs. Eliza Macfarlane, opposite. The former was the home of the Princess Pauahi Bishop and the latter that of Queen Emma. According to the plans of the jury, which seem to have been reached by the putting down of straight lines, the curve in the road at the Annex property will be eliminated. To do this something like ten feet will be cut off and the line of coconut trees on the mauka side of the lily pond, and the pond itself, must make way for the improvement.

On the mauka side, the line of the street touches the row of date palms, which were planted there thirty years ago by Queen Emma, and, crossing diagonally to the old Chinese warehouse on the edge of the stream, takes out all of the palms but one. The changes will be radical in their effect upon the character of the road, and will take away much of the charm of the street, which now furnishes one of the most perfect tropical touches to the entire roadway.

The announcement recently that this change would be made had its effect yesterday, for there was all day long a throng of people about the Annex photographing the lily pond and the grove of coconut trees. This has been in the past one of the most pictured features of the entire Waikiki district, not even excepting Makee Island. The lilies, with their pink and blue shades in vivid contrast to the green pads, show at their prettiest in the morning, and many pilgrimages are made to the beach to enjoy the scene. This was one of the particular delights of the Princess.

The alteration of the other side of the road, where the Queen Emma residence is occupied by Mrs. Macfarlane, under a ten years' lease, will be just as marked, for it is hardly likely that there could be any successful moving of the great palms. They are delicate trees at best and attempts to move them as old, in the past, have not been successful. The representatives of the lessor and the owners of the property, Messrs. G. W. and F. W. Macfarlane and W. M. Graham, viewed the property yesterday and saw with great dissatisfaction the damage which will be wrought by the proposed changes. The tropical effects, the palms set by two alii, the confining the road to a perfectly straight line, all came in for criticism. There was made a suggestion which seemed to appeal to the interested parties, that the road remain curved, that the ground to be taken from the mauka side and that the date palms be left where they would divide the portion of the road given over to the street cars from that used for driving. This might have such a good effect that later the plan would be followed up and the entire driving portion of the road divided by the introduction of the palm row, making the effect one of great beauty.

Superintendent Boyd had his attention called to this feature of the road changes last evening. He said that in his opinion the changes would not greatly alter the appearance, owing to the fact that in both properties there are other palms, and in time there would be given even a greater look of tropical comfort by the broad roadway lined with trees. He said that to change the plans at this time would mean much delay and also considerable injustice. The Kapolani estate has made a settlement with the Territory and there is now being removed a number of palms which were in the roadway as proposed. Also there would have to be a greater strip cut off of the old cemetery, which would mean also the removal of a number of bodies. All of these conditions convinced him that the plan of the jury was probably the best that could be arranged at the present time, and there might be no advance made if the question was to be reopened upon each objection.

It is understood that action will be taken by the Hotel Annex proprietors today, but what form it will have is not known. There will be an effort to have either one or the other of the lines of palms retained and the roadway still made as broad as proposed.

When all claims are in it is the plan then for the Superintendent of Public Works to review them, and if he finds any excessive he has the authority to appoint a commission to look into the claims and settle them.

L. S. Thompson, government physician at Kau, has been granted a three months' leave of absence by the Board of Health. His place will be temporarily filled by Dr. J. L. McClelland.



# PRIMARIES KEEP OPEN

## Republicans Make No Change in Rules.

**A**FTER four hours' constant discussion, in which there was an occasional flash of feeling, but which was good feeling throughout, the Republican Territorial committee Saturday evening passed the clause of the new rules of the party, providing for an open primary election. The vote stood 27 to 4, and to reach it every amendment offered to section 17, that in point, was withdrawn.

There were many considerations urged for the changing of the provision, but finally the sentiment, which carried with it the committee, was that the rule of the Territorial convention giving power to the committee to change rules, specifically provided that there should be no alteration of the intent and that the pledge of a closed primary was considered to make. Beginning with Committee member Renton, the advocates of the closed primary began to agree with Chairman Stewart, who, while making the motion for the passage of the provision, admitted that he had intended to vote for the McCandless resolution, and finally the vote was taken and the meeting adjourned without other action to show for the long talk.

During the thorough discussion of the proposals of Messrs. McCandless, Cooke and Ridgway, it was developed that a great majority of the membership of the committee was in favor of the closed primary. There were twenty-eight votes represented in the committee and it was indicated by the discussion that the plan for closed primary club rolls would have carried by not less than 21 to 7, had there been taken a vote upon the merits of the question. This was shown in the various debates, there being no members of the committee taking part in the fight against the closed primary except Messrs. Wright, Wilcox and Stewart. But when the members began to indicate their intention to accept the interpretation of the rules which prevented action, it was made a fait accompli and every one except Colonel Fisher and the proxy for Ridgway conceded the point and withdrew from the contest.

The effect of the open primary was minimized by the action of the committee in accepting the substitute of Coelho for rule 16, which had been passed at the previous meeting, and with a new section introduced by him, and which went over until the next session, there will be little chance for stuffing primary elections, though none of the substitute plans are expected to give the protection which would come from the closing of the rolls for investigation of the status of voters. Under this clause as it now stands there can be no nomination for members of the district committee and for delegates to the Territorial convention, only at a meeting of the club for that purpose. This meeting is set down for the fourth Friday in July by the rules and although it may be adjourned from time to time, the additional provisions, that ballots must be in the hands of the candidates and friends the day before the primary, limits it to not more than one day prior to the voting, and the provision that candidates must be enrolled before they are named makes it impossible for outsiders to make a fight for a place in the party councils unless they begin in time to be unmasked.

When the committee met in its rooms Saturday evening there was a large attendance both of members and outsiders. As soon as the meeting had been called to order by Chairman Kennedy, Stewart read the report from the committee which had been named to see the Governor and president of the Board of Health. The report tells how Governor Cooper talked pleasantly with the members and how President Stoggett refused to discuss the subjects, though meeting the members pleasantly, and then adds the following:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the Board of Health would promote the public good and the peace and welfare of the Leper Settlement by reconsidering the resolution with reference to the removal of Father Wendelin; and

"Resolved, That the public good would further promote the public good if it would devise some plan for the temporary accommodation at the Kalia Camp, or at some other place, of such patients as are especially affected by the operation of the crusher, so that the same may be operated temporarily, until the urgent demand for road material be met, or until the Legislature shall take action and provide for the removal of the asylum or the rock crusher.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Board of Health by the secretary of this committee."

When this report had been agreed to there were a number of communications read by the secretary. One of these was from Secretary Coelho, of the Fifth district committee, setting forth that there was a rule in that district prescribing that any voter at a primary election should have signed the club rolls prior to the day of election. Committee member Ridgway wrote calling attention to the revised statutes, where it is provided that aliens upon declaring their intention to become citizens, were authorized to vote in the Territories. The matter was referred to a committee for investigation. Other communications were from D. C. Lindsay advising that action be taken immediately, that the clubs might be organized for the campaign; from E. A. Frasier, of Mahukona, objecting to open primaries; and from W. O. Aiken, Paia, insisting that the party should

be run by Republicans only, saying that those who object to this course are not working for clean politics.

When consideration of the rules was once more resumed Coelho moved the reconsideration of rule 16, and that it be amended by the addition of the following:

"Nominations for members of the district committee and delegates to the Territorial convention shall not be received and placed upon the primary ballots unless made at meetings held for such purpose, and no person shall be nominated unless he shall have signed his name in the present club prior to the placing of his name as nominee."

If H. Wright led the opposition to this, saying it would cut out the voting for independents, and Stewart thought it unnecessary, owing to the existence of a rule that the ballots should be completed the day before the primary. Coelho, in support of the motion, said that it would cut out the dark horse and the head horse alike, and told the story of how George Hons defeated Kalie at Waiuku, losing that statesman to the Republican party. After some discussion along the same lines the addition was passed as offered.

This led up to the fight over section 17 of the open primary, the subject coming up on the substitute of McCandless which was offered last week. This reads as follows:

"No person shall be entitled to vote at a Republican primary unless he shall have the qualifications of a voter of the precinct, and if called upon shall be compelled to take the following pledge: That he will support the Republican ticket and its nominees in the next general election."

J. P. Cooke at once offered the following as an amendment for the substitute:

"No member of a precinct club shall be entitled to vote at a primary unless his name shall have been enrolled in the club at some time up to twenty-four hours before the day of the primary election. The rules for registration in each precinct shall be provided by the executive committee of each precinct club."

Immediately J. W. Jones, for Ridgway, presented the following pledge, which was accepted by Mr. Cooke and made a part of his motion:

"Any person enrolling in a precinct club shall subscribe to the following pledge: We, the undersigned, declare our allegiance to the Republican party and hereby pledge ourselves to vote the Republican ticket at the next general election."

This brought out the surprise of the meeting when Representative Dickey wanted to know if the pledge was to be binding; if so, it would lose strength for the party. He said if there was a man on the ticket whom one's conscience would not permit him to vote for, there should be no pledge for voting. He said he did not want to be tied up to vote for all nominees. Jones at once attacked the position of the speaker, saying he was surprised to hear such sentiments from a man in the committee. Colonel Fisher said that he wanted to remind Mr. Dickey that the committee was making rules for Republicans and not for mugwumps and that any man ashamed to sign the pledge ought not to be permitted to vote at the primaries. McCandless said he was opposed to a full pledge for the reason that he thought well-known citizens should not be compelled to take it. Renton said he was personally opposed to oaths and he thought the precinct clubs should have something to say.

Wilcox said he could not see that any plan proposed was an improvement upon the old system. He continued that any closing of the rolls would make Hawaiians suspicious, and prevent them from registering at all.

Cooke insisted that if a Republican was a good enough party man to take an oath, then he was good enough to call at the polls early and register. Stewart declared that the committee had no power to change the spirit of any rule adopted by that body. He showed Mr. Renton the name of an out-of-town Republican who said that the party would be beaten in the next election and that only hard work could change that. There was a rapid interchange of remarks until he was broken away from the amendment on the ground that the convention had the power alone. Cooke urged that the party was in a formative state last year and action taken then must not count as against action taken now, in the light of the election. Coelho explained that in every precinct club there was an oath provision and he thought this should be continued. Immediately upon Renton's announcement that he could not see how the committee could change a rule the tumbling began and everyone got under. The vote upon the section as reported came on and it went through, 23 to 4. Colonel Fisher, for himself, and for McStocker and Walker, being, with Ridgway the only opponent.

The committee then listened to the reading of a new section, providing for complete rolls of voters, offered by Coelho, but adjourned without action.

Those present were: Chairman Kennedy, Committee members Wright, Wilcox, Cooke, Fisher, Coelho, Huddy, Renton, Lane Jones, Stewart, Kepokai, McStocker and Walker by Fisher, Ridgway by Jones, Estep by Stewart, Holstein and Maguire by Renton, Waipulani and McCann by McCandless, Baldwin by Dickey, Kahokuluna by Coelho, Cox by Huddy, Sandow by F. T. P. Waterhouse, and Brandt by Wright. Visitors were Messrs. Gilman, Hoops, Towse, Reynolds, Crabbe, Gear, Dwight, Kauikou, Olepau and Aylett.

### SCIATIC RHEUMATISM CURED AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

"I have been afflicted with sciatic rheumatism for fourteen years," says Josh Edgar, of Germantown, Cal., U. S. A. "I was able to be around but constantly suffered. I tried everything I could hear and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured, and I am happy to say it has not since returned. Why not use this liniment and ointment? It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii."

Mr. Amal, an agricultural expert of the Formosan government, spent yesterday afternoon at the government nursery in company with Commissioner Taylor.

# HAWAII'S TRADE BALANCE AND HOW IT WAS SPENT

**T**RADE noted the Hawaiian Islands, roughly four and a half millions a year for the twenty years closing with the last century, and prepared the people of the Territory to expect the best of all good things. The figures showing the excess of exports, the imports of coin and the resulting trade balance have just been compiled from the reports of the Customs House, from 1880 down to the taking over of the revenue system by the United States Government on June 14th, 1899, by Thomas G. Thrum.

The showing is of an aggregate of \$23,652,345, as the balance of trade for the two decades.

The accompanying table shows more than its first reading indicates. There has been in the financial history of the islands a recurrence of periods of great prosperity and those in which the credit balance was quite low, owing to enlargements, machinery and the drafts upon the outgoing sugar exchange for comforts and luxuries. While these are clearly marked in the return showing the trade credit, there has been little done in the way of investment outside the islands to take up the balance.

The two periods of the greatest wealth have been followed by periods of depression, one due to causes outside the Territory and the other to demands for the payment for investments. Thus in the first decade covered by the report, the era of the greatest prosperity came about 1888 and 1889, when, as one of the kamaainas put it the other day, "everybody had more money than he needed." Then it was that sugar men here began to make investments abroad, for the croaker in the land then howled as now, "Better not have all one's eggs in the one basket." There was a purchasing of ranches, of city property, even of street railroads and of banks abroad. The aggregate which went into American investments in that time must have been in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, coupled as it was with minor investments for several years prior thereto.

Of all that sum, the same authority says there was not a single success made, but most people who bought have been willing to sell on the basis of 50 cents on the dollar ever since. This includes, of course, only those men who have remained here, for there have been others who went from here to take their homes on the mainland, who have prospered just as well there as they did here. But of the ranches and town lots, the vineyards and the orchards owned by the money men here, there has not been recorded a single instance where the profit was as great as it might have been with the investment of the money at home.

With this statement as to the amount of capital taken out of the country directly, leaving out of consideration the amounts paid out for the use of German and English money, and the dividends paid to citizens of those nationalities, as well as American non-resident owners of shares in the plantations, for these could not even be estimated with accuracy, there has been practically the whole of the profits of the twenty years put back into the country in the form of improvements in the plantations themselves, or of the cities of the group of islands.

In this connection it must not be overlooked that there is a factor of expense which must be counted, but which cannot be put down with any approach of accuracy. Into this must enter the amounts paid out as commissions for the business done for Hawaii abroad, then would enter the question of freights on the imports, of itself a large item; again the insurance features, all three, marine, fire and life, being great sums when it is taken into consideration that there is almost complete protection carried by the owners of property, and vast sums in personal insurance. While these sums would be found to be large ones if it was possible to have them segregated from the general business of the community for the past two decades, there is another factor almost as great, the expenditures by Hawaiians in their tours of the world. This amount has been variously estimated by business men, but one banker has put it at above \$750,000 annually, saying that he has issued letters of credit for sums which seem enormous to single travelers.

The expense of the mainland homes of sugar men must not be considered a minute item either, for it would account for a few millions of the total of the investments of the period which showed the greatest prosperity. Then to these are added by those who consider the entire situation, certain other amounts covering investments in shipping enterprises, sugar refineries and affairs having a more or less close relation to the main industry of the islands. All of these would account for a sum which if placed by a rough guess, which is the only way any of the business men seen would attempt to touch it, would be \$20,000,000, and would have \$50,000,000 to be accounted for in the increase of the value of Island properties. This is easily done and more, for in the opinion of such men as C. M. Cooke and B. F. Dillingham, though there is an absolute absence of statistics from which to draw facts for the support of the belief, there has been invested in the Territory in the twenty-two years past, not less than \$100,000,000. How to get at the figures is, of course, a question which is hard of settlement, and of a dozen persons who have been in business for the score of years, there was not one who would hazard even a rough guess. In 1880, according to the figures given in the Annual, there was exported 46,200 tons of sugar. According to the same publication, in 1883 the value of all the sugar plantations in the islands was \$15,886,800. In that year the exports of sugar had grown to nearly 60,000 tons. If the percentage of values was carried out it would be a fair estimate to place the value of sugar estates in 1880 at \$12,000,000. That these figures are nearly fair is shown by the statistics of 1890, during which year the exports of sugar in round numbers was 130,000 tons, while the value of sugar properties

had risen to \$28,812,000.

At the present time the paid-up capital of the sugar estates whose shares are listed on the exchange here is above \$10,000,000, while the stocks of other corporations promoted during the period add to this total \$3,000,000. There is certainly a sufficient number of corporations with large capital which are not on the exchange list, such as Honolulu plantation and others, to run this total up to more nearly \$20,000,000 than a lower figure. This, then, would account for everything in the line of profit made by the country in the score of years, except something like the original capital, which can be readily accounted for when one contemplates the Young building, with its million investment, and other great buildings, both semi-public and private, and the vast number of houses which dot the islands all about.

As to the additional money which has come into the country above the profits, it need only be cited that the bonds, which are largely held abroad, amount to nearly \$1,000,000, of those noted on the exchange list, while there are other bonds and open accounts which would probably amount to a sum above that which has been named by financiers as the outside investments in the country during the period which is noted in the table. The table shows the following for each year:

Year.	Excess exports specie imports.	Less excess specie imports.	Showing specie balance to trade credit.
1880	\$1,295,176 46	\$510,161 20	\$ 785,015 26
1881	2,337,457 92	236,602 55	2,100,855 37
1882	3,824,506 69	545,702 66	3,278,804 03
1883	2,509,103 79	631,738 73	1,877,365 06
1884	4,219,696 43	508,673 87	3,710,422 56
1885	5,736,273 43	639,470 70	5,096,802 73
1886	5,688,146 85	1,090,817 90	4,597,328 95
1887	4,763,306 61	878,776 78	3,884,529 83
1888	7,465,711 30	1,180,557 25	6,285,154 05
1889	8,435,560 77	1,102,608 05	7,332,952 72
1890	6,180,628 25	815,547 30	5,365,080 95
1891	2,819,395 62	954,555 25	1,864,840 37
1892	4,631,721 90	555,942 90	4,075,779 00
1893	6,454,980 51	953,631 00	5,501,349 51
1894	4,036,313 13	608,700 00	3,427,613 13
1895	3,134,352 11	374,292 50	2,760,059 61
1896	9,451,577 72	1,109,908 99	8,341,668 73
1897	8,339,147 10	1,145,575 00	7,193,572 10
1898	6,977,929 70	1,145,655 72	5,832,273 98
1899	6,559,164 86	2,832,370 50	3,726,794 36
1900*	4,173,298 58	151,440 77	4,021,857 81

107,225,730 48 18,060,462 05 89,165,268 43  
\*Five and a half months to June 14.

## MAUI HAS THE RACING FEVER

Commenting on the racing situation on Maui, the Maui News says editorially:

If we are to have any race on Maui this year it about time that the Maui Racing Association should begin to move in the matter. Racing on Maui has practically been killed by offering microscopic purses and confining the entries to Maui bred horses. All this should be changed. Suppose for instance that \$1200 should be hung up for purses for the July races, divided as follows: \$500 for a trotting race, best two in three, free for all; \$300 for running race, three in five, free for all; \$100 trotting and pacing, free for all; \$100 running mile dash for Maui bred and \$100 trotting and pacing for Maui bred, with small purses or trophies for minor events. Such a program would bring all the best horses on the islands and possibly one or two from the Coast, and the Maui people would be offered racing that they would come and pay to see, and by interesting minor events, \$1200 worth of racing could be had. From \$400 to \$500, if not more, would be returned to the association as entrance fees, which leaves from \$600 to \$800 to be provided for. One-third of this is now on hand, and with two days' racing, the association tickets and privileges would make up the balance. It will go, if the association has the nerve and energy to undertake it.

Secretary Brown, Assistant Secretary Young and any other young men interested, will meet at the Y. M. C. A. at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of going to Manoa valley to select a site for the summer camp of the Association.

## OF UNTOLD VALUE

The Information Contained in This Honolulu Citizen's Statement is Priceless.

The hale, the hearty, the strong can afford to toss this paper to one side impatiently when they read the following: but any sufferer in Honolulu who has spent a mint of money and suffered hours of excruciating torture caused by kidney complaint, pain in the back and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, or dark-colored urine, will stand in his own light if he does not follow the valuable advice offered by this resident:

Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nunanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, now a collector, writes: "My age is 69 years, and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hillier & Co's Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

# CEREMONY AT TEMPLE Opening Exercises of Japanese School.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The opening of the new primary school for Japanese under Buddhist auspices was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Buddhist Temple grounds on upper Fort street with much ceremony. The grounds were in gala attire with decorations consisting mostly of Japanese lanterns, striped red and white bunting, flowers, leaves and flags, and the premises presented an animated appearance, as the majority of the children were brightly-colored kimonos.

The primary school begins its existence with 124 boys and girls and will be conducted by Mr. and Mrs. H. Miyazaki, who arrived from Japan about two weeks ago. These teachers come to Honolulu from Hiroshima, highly recommended. It is their purpose to teach the children the pure Japanese language, such as they would be taught if they were in Japan. There will also be instruction in English. The Buddhist religion is not to be taught the children, and it will not form a part of the school curriculum.

A marquee, erected upon the lawn, was radiant with a kaleidoscopic blending of colors in bunting, with which the sides were enclosed. Red and white strips of bunting surrounded the cool gathering place and strings of Japanese lanterns were festooned in and about the tent. The interior was arranged with benches and chairs for the seating of the school children and the visitors. The roll was called preparatory to the children being marched into the school room in the lower part of the temple. Consul and Madame Saito were interested spectators during this process.

The school room was decorated with strips of red and white bunting running around the entire room. The entrance was marked by Japanese flags. Upon the speaker's desk was a vase filled with flowers. Directly behind the desk was a doorway with a purple curtain hung across it. This was the shrine. Above the arch were pictures of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, flanked by several small flags. The guests were given seats at the side of the room, the children occupying desks in the center.

Dr. S. Kobayashi presided at the exercises, and the speakers were Y. Takakura, Y. Soga, I. Mori, K. Inouye, O. Shioda, Consul M. Saito and Y. Suga. All spoke of the appreciation they felt in such a school established in Honolulu, inasmuch as the young children would be given an opportunity to lay the foundations for a thorough knowledge of their own language, as well as English.

The exercises opened with a chorus by a dozen little misses, who chanted in a manner which won the approval of their elders. Mr. Miyazaki, the teacher, read from a scroll the Emperor's approval of the pursuit of education, which was listened to with profound attention.

Following the exercises the children were regaled with lemonade, cake and sweets.

There was a continuation of the celebration last night under the canvas tent, where an entertainment in the form of old-fashioned Japanese dances, monologues and singing was given before an audience which numbered between three and four hundred people. A stage, raised about three feet from the ground, was covered with matting and was lighted at either end by several lanterns. Boards on which candles were placed were moved about the stage as the requirements of the various performers demanded. There was a large representation of the business men of the Japanese community present and a sprinkling of foreigners.

Dr. Inouye and K. Wada were capital monologists and kept the audience continually in laughter with their odd sayings and attitudes. A samisen player appeared upon the stage with Dr. Kobayashi, who was grotesquely costumed in a kimono covered with banana leaves. On his face was a black mask of hideous aspect, which at first terrified the children, but their fear turned to wonder when they saw this strange being drink from a glass. Dr. Kobayashi sang a song which seemed to strike the audience as being quite humorous, judging from the applause and laughter. Following this number, a male fan dancer appeared. To the accompaniment of a samisen and singer he executed a dance in which the flourishing of the fan, posing, grimacing and cat-like movements seemed to be the principal features. A sword dance followed. This was a Japanese elaborate exhibition in which some striking attitudes were assumed, much to the delatation of the audience. The dance began with easy glides over the stage, which soon changed to sharp, decisive motions, the opening and shutting of a fan, and stamping the floor with the feet. Finally the fan was thrown away and a huge Japanese sword was drawn from its sheath in the dancer's waist sash, and then followed a series of fencing motions and posings, which seemed to end in the death of an imaginary foe. The entertainment concluded with the playing of the national anthem on the violin. Several invited guests repaired to the study of the temple afterwards, where refreshments were served.

Easy access to the woods of the Tantalus range will be had soon, by means of a fine trail which is now being built by Charles S. Desky. The trail starts at the upper terminus of the Pacific Heights railroad and winds on easy grade to the timber line. The intention is to prepare the way for tramp and excursions and to give opportunity for those who wish to reach the woods and to the higher elevations for picknicking.

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## Oak Chiffoniers

There is no place in the world where a chiffonier is so much needed as in Honolulu.

In this climate where ladies require many changes of clothing there is a demand for space in which to put things away. One of our chiffoniers will not only be a convenience but add to the appearance of your chamber.

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Honolulu.

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MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## THE MOST COMMON AILMENT.

More people suffer from rheumatism than from any other ailment. This is wholly unnecessary too, for a cure may be effected at a very small cost. G. W. Westcott, of Meadowdale, N. Y., U. S. A., says: "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for some time and it has caused me much suffering. I concluded to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm and am pleased to say that it has cured me." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.











# A PROPOSED QUESTION

## Can Circuit Court Judges Sit En Banc?

All three judges of the Circuit Court sat on the bench at the opening of the May term yesterday morning. Judge Robinson presiding, and more than usual interest was centered in their presence owing to the fact that the question had been raised as to whether, under the rules, the judges could sit en banc during the term. In order that the question could be settled before any of the cases for the term were called up for hearing, Judge Robinson announced that the question would be discussed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the privilege being extended to all attorneys to participate in the discussion.

At 2 o'clock the courtroom was comfortably filled with attorneys, the judges at that hour being in consultation. It was 2:45 p. m. before the latter appeared and took their seats. After disposing of minor matters Judge Robinson made the following announcement:

"Some discussion was to be had this afternoon on a question raised this morning relating to the judges sitting en banc. I wish to say that the judges have determined that a desultory discussion of that character would be of little avail unless made under an action pending before the court, so that no discussion having that matter in view will be entertained at this time."

Having disposed of what at first seemed a knotty question, Judge Robinson proceeded to assign the various cases on the calendar to his conferees on the bench. After setting one case for trial on Wednesday morning Judge Gear announced that he doubted whether he had any authority to hold court while Judge Robinson was in court, and said he was willing to resign. He stated, however, that when the case mentioned came up for hearing, he would give the attorneys an opportunity to bring up the question of whether he or Judge Humphreys had a right to hold court while Judge Robinson was presiding over the term cases. At 5 o'clock the court adjourned. The case mentioned, stated that probably none of the attorneys in the case would desire to discuss the question.

"Well, in that case I will ask you to discuss it," said Judge Gear.

The case which was picked out for a discussion of the question is No. 251 on the printed calendar for the May term, entitled *Foo Kee Co. vs. Yoshida (k), Eki (w), and Kunito (k)*. Robertson & Wilder appear for plaintiff-appellant and F. M. Brooks for defendant-appellee.

### WAITING FOR A CHECK.

While the jury waived cases were being assigned yesterday afternoon to Judges Humphreys and Gear, the case of H. McKee vs. J. F. Colburn was called up. Brooks for the plaintiff arose and said he was willing to have it set for trial this morning and the sooner the better. He added tentatively that as soon as the case was called he would receive a check for the amount of the claim of the plaintiff.

"The defendants have promised me a check when called by the court," said Mr. Brooks, "and if possible I would like to have it called up tomorrow morning." Attorney Kaulouko objected to setting it for 10 o'clock, as he had a case in the District Court at that hour.

"How will 11 o'clock do?" inquired Judge Gear.

"I'm afraid I won't be through," replied the attorney.

"Well, then, make it 12 o'clock—noon," said the judge.

"I have to get my lunch at that hour—that's my dinner or lunch time," objected Mr. Kaulouko.

The rest of the attorneys were by this time in a broad smile and so were the judges. A compromise was effected finally whereby the case will be called at 1:30 p. m., when the case will be discontinued if the check is forthcoming.

### CASES FOR MAY TERM.

The courtroom was crowded when Judge Robinson opened the term yesterday morning, with Judge Humphreys and Judge Gear sitting with him. The calendar contained 266 cases, divided as follows: Criminal, 24; civil, 175; jury waived, 42; divorce, 25.

The trial jurors were present, and were dismissed until 10 o'clock this morning, when Judge Robinson will hear the first case for the term.

During the afternoon assignment of cases was made. After some parleying on the part of the attorneys and the judges, it was agreed that commencing with the civil cases, Judge Humphreys was to hear all cases of an even number according to the printed calendar, and Judge Gear the odd numbers. This arrangement satisfied not only the judges but the attorneys as well. In the forenoon Judge Robinson made a division of the cases under which arrangement certain cases which were far down the list would be heard long before cases just preceding them.

Judge Robinson at the afternoon session stated that his attention had been called to this matter and he felt that the division made was manifestly unfair to attorneys and clients. The alternate arrangement resulted.

Civil cases in Judge Humphreys' assignment will be taken up next Monday.

Divorce cases will be heard on Saturdays as usual. Judge Humphreys considered this arrangement the best that could be made.

A. G. M. Robertson stated that most of the practicing attorneys had expressed an opinion that having three juries running at the same time made it difficult to keep in touch with the calendar. It was a practical impossibility for an attorney to have two attorneys to keep four or five cases ready at a moment's notice. Furthermore, clients could not afford to leave their business to keep in attendance around the courthouse all the time. Judge Humphreys thought Mr. Robertson's suggestion a good one. It was desirable that the probate court be kept up to prevent injustice to minors and to others dependent for their bounty. He knew that when jurors were in attendance waiting for the determination of a case in probate, there was a desire on the part of the judges to rush the probate matters along. He considered it a wise plan for more than two juries to be kept running, with one judge attending to chamber matters. By following this plan the interests of justice would be best subserved.

Judge Robinson stated that Monday he will be out for the hearing of probate matters.

## SUPREME COURT OVERHULED.

The Supreme Court has overruled the decision in the case of the Territory vs. Ah Mee, in which the Fourth Circuit Court to the Supreme Court by the defendant. Defendant was prosecuted for furnishing a poisonous drug, to wit, opium, without a license. The prosecution first moved to strike the bill of exceptions from the record on the ground that notice of its presentation in the Circuit Court had not been given as required by Circuit Court rule 16.

### DENIES RIGHT TO SUE.

The Waikiki Land and Loan Association, one of the defendants in the suit of Sun Kwong Mau Co. against the Rapid Transit Co. et al., filed its answer to the plaintiff's complaint. Defendant admits that on December 21, 1889, one J. McCully was the owner and seized in fee and possessed of a certain tract of land containing 143.40 acres, at Waikiki, and on the date mentioned McCully let said tract to Nin Fong Wai Co. for the term of 20 years. The defendant, however, says it has no knowledge that the Nin Fong Wai Co. was a co-partnership formed, created and organized pursuant to the laws of the Territory and denies the truth of other matters mentioned in the complaint, wherein it is alleged that included in the 143.40 acres was the tract of 15 acres mentioned in the complaint as being owned by the plaintiff.

The defendant sets forth that it is the owner in fee simple of all of the premises described, free and clear of all sub-leases and other encumbrances, under and by virtue of and through a conveyance from Ellen McCully Higgins and J. H. Higgins, her husband, dated February 17, 1900, to the said Nin Fong Wai Co. The defendant alleges that the plaintiffs have no right, title or interest in or to any portion of the land named or described in the amended bill of complaint. The defendant further alleges that the persons filing said amended bill of complaint are not the persons entitled to bring suit.

Relying upon title to the premises, the defendant made a contract with one James S. McKee, one of the defendants, to construct a road across the tract, and McKee entered upon a portion of the premises and constructed the same.

The defendant prays that the amended bill be dismissed and that the temporary injunction be dissolved.

James McKee, in his answer, sets forth practically what is alleged in the answer of the Waikiki Land & Loan Association.

### PLAINTIFF GUILTY OF LACHES.

Albert Horner, defendant in an action brought against him by one Makalo, bill to foreclose mortgage, was victorious in the suit, Judge Robinson yesterday deciding the case in his favor. The judge ordered that judgment be entered for defendant and that plaintiff take nothing by the action, but that defendant Horner have and recover judgment against the plaintiff for his costs in this case. The plaintiff offered evidence tending to prove his case and in the absence of any defense, the evidence offered was in all respects sufficient to prove all of the material allegations of his bill. Judge Robinson affirms that there was no testimony introduced in the presentation of the plaintiff's case tending to establish the theory advanced by the defendant, Horner, in his amendment to his answer, that the plaintiff was estopped from foreclosing the lien of his mortgage or that he had waived the lien of the mortgage as to the defendant, Horner.

In this connection the agent or broker for the mortgagor in the sale of the mortgaged premises to defendant, Horner. The only questions to determine were whether the plaintiff had been guilty of laches, in failing to enforce his lien for a period of over fourteen years, and whether or not plaintiff's action is barred by the statute of limitations. In his opinion, Judge Robinson said that both questions presented should be answered in the affirmative.

### COURT NOTES.

C. W. Ashford appeared on record yesterday as an attorney, after several years' absence, as counsel for defendants in the case of F. Wundenberg, trustee, vs. George Markham and G. H. Cummings, now pending in the Circuit Court. Defendant, George Markham, denies that the plaintiff's declaration in which he alleges he is entitled to the peaceful possession of premises at Kailua, set forth in a deed of trust. Defendant states it does not appear by whom or by virtue of what authority the plaintiff was appointed as such trustee.

The continuance has been filed in the case of L. L. McCandless vs. Samuel Andrews.

Appeal has been filed by defendants from judgment of the District Magistrate of Honolulu in the cases of the Territory vs. Yake (Japanese) and Territory vs. Ying Sing.

George Luca, clerk of the Court, has attached an affidavit to the bill for injunction in the case of John Kidwell vs. Frank Godfrey, stating that the cause was remanded to the Circuit Court by order filed April 1, 1902, and that defendant has filed no answer or come before the court. The plaintiff moves the court to enter a decree pro confesso.

Judge Robinson yesterday filed an order in the case of J. A. Magoun vs. Chin Kee Qnau, appointing a receiver. The action was begun by plaintiff to cancel a lease because he left out of the lease "per month," after the amount stipulated for rental. C. F. Reynolds was appointed receiver, his bond being placed at \$2500.

Dr. Albert E. Nichols was declared a bankrupt in Judge Estee's court yesterday morning. Attorney W. S. Fleming was appointed referee in the action. Dr. Nichols appeared in court and made oath to the petition filed by him. The liabilities were in the neighborhood of \$20,000. Judge Estee did not let the opportunity pass to state that in future he would give rigid scrutiny to cases of bankruptcy. Two cases had come before him the previous month of which he was suspicious.

The bark Albert, Captain Griffiths, which arrived from the Coast on Saturday, came down in nineteen days. The only passenger was a Mr. Fisher of Lihue. The bark brought a cargo of general merchandise and a deck load of hogs, nearly a hundred of which died at sea. The Albert will load sugar here for San Francisco. She left San Francisco later than the bark Andrew Welch and Alden Besse but beat them both to port.

# MASONIC GOLDEN JUBILEE

## 1852-HAWAIIAN LODGE-1902

**S**URROUNDED by friends, and with a large number of its own family circle in evidence, Hawaiian Lodge last night celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. It was an occasion full of meaning for the members of the oldest lodge in point of continuous life in the islands, a lodge which has numbered among its members kings and ministers, professional men, and toilers in the humble fields, magistrates and clerics, and the filled room and the close attention to the historical features of the evening showed the significance attached to the anniversary by Masons.

It was a celebration full of oratory and reminiscence, of music and good fellowship. Hawaiian Lodge is known as a host and the Temple was filled to the doors, and out into the ante-rooms even, by the many who came to join in the congratulatory messages from sister organizations, and to enjoy the flow of reason and soul which was the marking distinction of the evening. There was not a vacant seat long before the procession of masters passed into the lodge, and the session was declared open, and the applause which punctuated the historical address of Brother Hassinger, and the laudatory one of Past Grand Master Estee showed the strength of the Masonic feeling among its people.

The Temple, with its delicate frescos and jeweled imagery, was transformed into a tropical auditorium by the introduction of palms and mallets. Fronds of date palms arched above the jeweled emblem of the order over the chair of the worshipful master of the lodge and were met by potted plants which surrounded the rostrum on which were placed the past masters of the craft and the presiding officer.

From the electricians above depended loops of tri-color, interwoven shades of the banners of the present and the past. From the center, beneath the "Eye," was suspended a banner inscribed "1852-1902," with the square and compass. The colors were in evidence again in the two flags of Hawaii and the Union, which draped the stand from which the speakers read. All about the room palm fronds arched against the sky-lined walls, and about the standards supporting globes were wound mallets, which stood out against the dark woods. The decorative scheme was entirely that of Joshua Tucker.

The entire auditorium was filled with chairs, but the 275 seats thus provided were all too few for the craftsmen who gathered to aid in the celebration of the golden jubilee, the first of such gatherings that will mark the early years of the century. The audience was an impressive one, numbering as it did the most representative men in the business and professional world of the city. In the company were kamaias and malihinis, men whose Masonic life began in America and Europe, as well as those whose experiences are confined to this city. Nearly one-half the audience was made up of ladies, whose bright gowns relieved the masses of black which represented the men gathered to participate in the ceremony.

There was no hurry about the gathering, for it was in more than one sense a reception, and for nearly an hour before the session of the lodge was called to order by Worshipful Master Frederick Whitney, who was visibly affected by the occasion, and the honor which fell to him as the presiding officer of Hawaiian Lodge, the members received their friends in the outer rooms. In calling the meeting together Mr. Whitney said:

"It is a source of great pride that I have the pleasure, on behalf of Hawaiian Lodge, of welcoming so many to participate in the celebration of our golden jubilee. Masonry is of great antiquity, and its beautiful tenets have passed down to us through the corridors of time. Its principles have enriched and beautified the noblest fraternal feelings of our nature, and now, in this, the twentieth century, all nations, from the crowned heads to the tiller of the soil, recognize the influence Freemasonry exercises for good and the benefit of mankind."

"In tracing back through the mists of time we find that it has always been a custom, on important occasions, to select from among the brethren those well versed in our mysteries, to interpret intelligently and wisely the various subjects selected. I am singularly fortunate as the presiding officer of this lodge in having associated with me brethren of mature intellect and wide attainments, and those selected to speak this evening I am sure you will listen to with a great deal of pleasure, in their treatment of subjects on our program selected for this evening's exercises. As the program is somewhat lengthy, I will call upon P. M. Brother Alexander Mackintosh to offer up prayer."

At the conclusion of the prayer, the Dillingham Quartet, Messrs. W. F. and Isaac Dillingham, C. E. Elston and Clifford Kimball, sang with such effect that they were recalled and compelled to give an encore.

In introducing the first speaker of the evening, Worshipful Master Whitney said that Past Master William Essenden Allen was the oldest member of the lodge, one who had twice served as its master and whose memories of the past were full of interest. P. M. Allen said:

### W. F. ALLEN'S ADDRESS.

Worshipful Master, Brother Masons and Ladies:—Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California, Free and Accepted Masons, have invited you to join them this evening in the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of their lodge, which occurs this fifth day of May, A. D. 1902. It is one of the strongest characteristics of Masons that wherever a few Masons are, they at once long for a lodge, and the close fellowship of the lodge meetings. This longing was particularly strong fifty years ago. Here, in a foreign land, with a small foreign population; influenced by this feeling, some of the Masons who were in Honolulu in the year 1851, desirous of having a lodge under American jurisdiction, joined in a petition to the Grand

Lodge of California for a charter to organize a lodge of Master Masons in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.

This petition placed the Grand Lodge in a very unique position, as there was no precedent in all Masonic law allowing a Grand Lodge in America to grant a charter to a lodge in a foreign country off the continent. After due consideration by the best and most talented members of the Grand Lodge, a dispensation was granted to open and organize a lodge in Honolulu, and four months later, on May 5th, 1852, a charter was granted to Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, and this is the charter we now work under.

Our number, twenty-one, shows that we are one of our parent body's oldest daughters, who now number over three hundred.

At the third annual communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of California, held in the Masonic hall in the city of San Francisco, commencing May 4th, 1852, and terminating May 8th, 1852, the Deputy Grand Master in his report said: "On the twentieth of January, 1852, I received an application from thirteen brethren located at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, soliciting a dispensation to open a lodge at that place, accompanying which was a letter from the honorable Secretary of State of that government, a well known brother, and highly commendatory of the petitioners. The proper recommendation accompanying the petition being regular, I granted a dispensation to enable the aforesaid brethren to open a lodge at Honolulu under the title of Hawaiian Lodge. I cheerfully recommended that a charter be granted them at that session, as evidence is given that they are 'bright lights in the midst of darkness.'"

At the meeting held May 8th, 1852, the Grand Master announced "that charters had been ordered at this communication for six lodges, among them one for Hawaiian Lodge No. 21," and at the fourth annual communication, in May, 1853, the Grand Master reported that he had issued a dispensation to R. C. Wyllie, Past Master, to install Hawaiian Lodge November 21st, 1852," and in the reports of this communication of our Grand Lodge, Hawaiian No. 21 appears for the first time with list of officers and members, numbering twenty-eight, none of whom are now living.

Our lodge was for the first time represented at the fifth annual communication, May, 1854, by the Grand Secretary, Levi Stowell, since which time we have had a representative in all annual meetings of the Grand Lodge.

In consideration of our being so far from home, our parent Grand Lodge has shown us great consideration, for several years remitting our Grand Lodge dues, and freely giving us advice in our work.

Since the date of its charter, Hawaiian Lodge has been an active working lodge, has always stood for good citizenship, and has always joined in all progress that would advance the best interests of the community.

We have numbered among our members government officers from the sovereign down, men prominent in all the professions, including the clergy, and our roster has always borne the names of the most prominent merchants and mechanics in the islands.

Situated as we are, in the midst of the Pacific ocean, we have had many calls on our charity, in assisting unfortunate brethren, prominent in all the mainland do not have, and I can say without boasting, that we have always responded to those calls by helping the unfortunate and in cases of death, burying the brother, and writing the absent relatives, giving what consolation we could.

That our material prosperity has increased with our age and numbers, this temple that we have built amply proves.

Fearful of trenching on our historians, who follow me, I shall close by referring all brother Masons to the age of our order, and emphasizing the fact that an order which has existed so many years in all countries, and under all governments, whether emperors, kings or presidents, without getting the ill-will of any, must be well founded on good Christian principles, or it would not have withstood the opposition of time.

In introducing the last speaker of the evening, Mr. Whitney said it was not often that the lodge had the pleasure of having before it so distinguished a Mason as Judge Morris M. Estee. Twice, he said, had he been made master of the grand lodge from which came the jurisdiction under which Hawaiian Lodge was organized. Judge Estee was in a merry mood and told several stories during his fifteen-minute talk. He said in part:

"It does not make a bit of difference to the men of this generation whether or not Masonry comes trooping down the corridors of time, or is of modern origin. Masonry is valued for what it is. Brother Masons, you must live up to traditions. What is valued today is what you do, not what your grandfather did. We are told that Masonry comes down from the time of the building of Solomon's Temple. Masonry speaks a universal language. It is the only institution in the world which is known to every civilized country."

"A Mason may go to any country, in the world and find that in the lodge room all are the same Masons. We have only one apology for our great big secrets—that is that our charities are done in secret. The glory of Masonry is that it cares for the widow and orphan; it watches by the bedside

of the afflicted, looks out for its poor and doesn't tell about it to make itself popular."

Masonry makes a man better tomorrow than today. Masonry teaches the value of the living or to the character of the dead. There are no politics or religion in Masonry, and yet no man can be a Mason unless he believes in an ever-living God. No man can be a Mason who is not true to every relation and to every trust; no man can be a good Mason unless he devotes all of his time and fortune to charity. We are bound to be loyal in our country, faithful to God and helpful to the needy. Masonry teaches the immortality of the soul, obedience as a citizen and brotherly love for each other.

"We're here for a short time and we're a long time over yonder. We are now choosing the road. Every man selects the niche he elects to fill and selects where he would worship. It matters little whether it is his home, his lodge or his church. We must be true to ourselves, whatever our belief."

Brother D. P. H. Isenberg sang very sweetly Adam's "Isle of Dreams," accompanied by Miss Von Holt. He was encored to such an extent that he had to sing again, a German song being quite as well received.

When the program was finished there was a general reception held by the lodge men, there being served punches, loaves, sandwiches and salads, and it was not until a late hour that the guests of the oldest lodge departed.

## GRUESOME FIND

### IN EMMA SQUARE

A leper stood beneath a tree in Emma Square last night, listening to the music of the band. He was a Hawaiian youth of perhaps 16 years, by name Oopa. On his face the hand of the dread disease had been heavily laid, his ears being swollen, apparently to bursting point, and his features being disfigured by hideous blotches.

As he stood there, with the glare of an electric light falling full upon his face, a number of small boys accidentally jostled him in their play and, chancing to glance at his countenance, shrank back appalled.

"Mai pake," they whispered one to another.

A mounted policeman was standing close by and one of the boys ran to him and acquainted him with his gruesome discovery. The officer immediately telephoned to the police station and the receiving clerk in turn notified Dr. Pratt, who drove to Emma Square to investigate the case.

Meanwhile the rumor of the leper at large spread among the pleasure-seekers, who shudderingly viewed the scarred unfortunate from afar.

A glance was sufficient to tell the doctor that the case was one of leprosy in an advanced stage, and telling Oopa to get into his buggy he drove him to the detention camp at Kailua, where he will remain until the leper boat Lehua makes its next trip to Mokolai.

Oopa told Dr. Pratt that he lived at Awaalolui, near the stream below the Mormon church. He said that he had lived there with his mother and the rest of his folks for years.

Asked as to why he visited town, last night Oopa stated that he came in to get his hair cut and was returning home when he lingered to listen to the music of the band. A Japanese barber had cut his hair, he said.

## NEW PARISH HOUSE.

The new and commodious parish house of St. Clement's parish at Punahoa was dedicated last evening by Bishop Nichols. Immediately following the formal dedication by prayer, an entertainment was given for the benefit of the Hospital for incurables, and about \$75 added to the fund to succor the unfortunate. The new parish house was opened under the most auspicious circumstances, and will doubtless prove a favorite place for recreation. Every seat was filled.

At the end of the auditorium facing toward Makiki street is a stage equipped with sliding doors and in every way suited for the purposes of entertainments. Below the stage is an apartment fitted up as a dressing room reached by a rear entrance, giving easy access from it to the stage. The latter was decorated to suggest a conservatory, parasite vines, palms, mallets and banana leaves forming the conspicuous features.

The Rev. John Osborne introduced Bishop Nichols, who said he thought it proper that the first entertainment given in the house should be for the Hospital for incurables. After the Lord's prayer and collects, the bishop made an interesting address. The church, he said, was a shrine and was dedicated to the worship of God, and was a meeting place where good wholesome amusement could be had. He wanted the church to foster the young people with all their desire for fun. The bishop said farewell and departed early, as he had to prepare for his departure for San Francisco today.

The entertainment was opened with a cantata, presented by the girls of the High School. This was the number which was so well received at the May Day festival in the opera house. The presentation was even better than the first and was heartily applauded. Miss Edith Rogers followed with a solo, "Still as the Night," charmingly rendered. Miss Cartwright gave a reading, descriptive of a scene in an arena where a heretic is placed at the mercy of a lion. The reading was given with splendid interpretation of the climaxes.

Mr. Hertz, a new-comer, pleased the audience with his baritone solo, "Marching Away." Miss Bernice Koepke rendered a violin solo in a sympathetic manner and was greeted with rounds of applause. Mrs. J. T. McDonald was especially pleasing in her vocal solo, "God's Acre." Mrs. May Mott-Smith Bird delighted the audience with her humorous recitation. The Kamehameha girls' quintet sang sweetly, and Mr. Muller rendered a pretty solo. Miss Kulamann Ward sang a solo, accompanied on the violin by Miss Ward. The number was well rendered and the Misses Ward received merited applause.

Muranaka, a Japanese, wanted for robbery, is at large yet, and the police need him badly.

# TO GRO

## McVeigh Will Give Remedy Fair Trial.

Superintendent J. D. McVeigh, of the leper settlement, returned to his post of duty last night in the steamer Lehua, and he will remain at Kalaupapa, on the steamer, confined to himself at Kalaupapa, was a quantity of building material, which will be used in the construction of a new house for the resident physician of the settlement at Kalaupapa. The old one, occupied by Dr. Oliver, was at Kalaupapa, too distant from the majority of lepers, who live at Kalaupapa. On stormy days it was practically impossible for the physician to respond to a call from remote parts of the settlement. Superintendent McVeigh has decided that the best thing for all concerned is to have the settlement physician as centrally located as possible.

Not the least of the dozen or more packages which the superintendent took to the settlement was a score of tincture or anti-leprosy plants, which were to be planted in the places most favorable to their rapid propagation. Such plants are already planted there but they are not the hardy shrubs which are to be seen at the Planters' Experiment Station in Honolulu. The superintendent will watch the new ones and use the utmost care to bring them to a full growth, so that a sufficient quantity of juice may be extracted for the needs of the settlement, which will conduct among the lepers.

"The trouble so far," said Mr. McVeigh yesterday, "is that when the remedy was sent over by the Board of Health, it was given out indiscriminately, and the result was that those who accepted it had about two doses all told. No good results could be expected from such use of the extract. I hope to use the remedy in a manner which will give the best results, if any can be obtained from the tincture. I mean to keep a sufficient quantity to carry on the experiments for a long period, and give the medicine a fair and impartial trial."

The basical fever has struck the settlement, and on the last visit the superintendent organized two teams, and partially equipped them. The settlement "league" has been formed and the two teams will await the sphere during seven games, which have been proposed, and the winning team will capture a prize of \$20, which is already subscribed. Half was subscribed by the members of the board and the other half by the superintendent.

June 11 will not be passed by at the settlement for want of amusement. Mr. McVeigh proposes to have a day of racing and other sports. There is a splendid half-mile track already laid out, some good horse-flesh, which needs only the incentive of a well arranged program to make an interesting day for the lepers.

For the first five months of this year only seven lepers have been added to the population of the settlement. There are now but little over 800 lepers resident there, showing that the high water mark of the disease has been reached and passed.

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

A woman who has had experience with this disease, tells how to prevent any dangerous consequences from it. She says: Our three children took whooping cough last summer, our baby boy being only three months old, and owing to our giving 800 lepers children's Cough Remedy, they lost none of their plumpness and came out in much better health than other children whose parents did not use this remedy. Our oldest little girl would call lustily for cough syrup between whoops— Jessie Pinky Hall, Springfield, Ala., writes: "This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii."

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 5, 1902.

Honolulu, May 5, 1902.				
NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co	1,000,000	100	.....	400
N. S. Sachs' Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	60,000	100	.....	.....
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	.....	40
SUGAR				
Ewa, .....	5,000,000	20	23 1/2	24
Ward Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	27 1/2
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,212,750	100	.....	.....
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	24	25 1/2
Honolulu	7,000,000	10	.....	12 1/2
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	10	.....
Honolulu	200,000	100	.....	100
Kahuku	5,000,000	20	23 1/2	24
Kilauea Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	50	10 1/2	10 1/2
Kilauea	100,000	100	.....	100
Koloa	500,000	100	.....	100
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	20	0	7
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	100
Oahu	1,000,000	20	24	.....
Oakala	500,000	20	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	500,000	20	5	5 1/2
Oahu Land Co.	2,000,000	100	.....	100
Oloahua	100,000	100	.....	100
Panama Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Panama	2,000,000	100	.....	.....
Panama	2,000,000	100	.....	.....
Pepee	75,000	100	.....	17 1/2
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	70	80
Waialeale Agr. Co.	4,200,000	0	65	70
Waialeale	700,000	100	.....	24 1/2
Waialeale	250,000	100	.....	150
Waialeale	125,000	100	.....	.....
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	50
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	60	75	.....
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw's Electric Co.	250,000	100	.....	50
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	250,000	100	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	.....	50
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	94	.....
Hilo R. O. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ewa Plin 6 p. c.	.....	101 1/2	.....	100
O. R. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oahu Plin 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oahu Plin 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waialeale Agr. Co. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....



# GOV. DOLE'S TESTIMONY

## Short Hand Report of Committee Hearing

**F**OLLOWING is the Government's official report of the hearing of Governor Dole before the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, on Monday, April 14.

The committee met at 10:30 a. m. Hon. J. B. Foraker in the chair. Present: Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii; Hon. John M. Thurston, ex-Senator from Nebraska; Hon. R. W. Wilcox, Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii; Hon. George R. Carter, member of the Territorial Senate of Hawaii; Edward A. Boyd, Esq., Commissioner of Public Lands of Hawaii; William Haywood, Esq., and others.

The committee thereupon proceeded to the consideration of the bill (S. 4563) to apportion the term of office of seven Senators elected at the first general election of the Territory of Hawaii; also the bill (H. R. 11997) granting to the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, the right of way over public lands in the districts of North and South Kohala, in the Island of Hawaii, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining ditches or canals and the necessary reservoirs, and the like, for irrigation and domestic purposes in said districts.

### STATEMENT OF HON. SANFORD B. DOLE, GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

The Chairman—In order that we may have it in the record, Governor, please state your full name and your present official position.

Governor Dole—My name is Sanford Ballard Dole; I am Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

The Chairman—I call your attention to Senate bill 4563, entitled "A bill to apportion the term of office of seven Senators elected at the first general election of the Territory of Hawaii," and ask you to please give us the benefit of any observations you may care to make in regard to it, whether commendatory or otherwise.

Governor Dole—The organic act provided that the first Legislature under the Territorial Government should apportion the number of Senators who should hold office for two years; and no further provision was made. The Legislature failed to carry out the act in that respect; consequently we are without any possibility of having a legal Legislature at our next term unless Congress gives us some relief. This bill is based on the principle of throwing out in each district enough Senators who received the lowest number of votes to make up this number of seven.

The only other way would be, perhaps, to either put all the names in a hat and draw out seven, or to arbitrarily select seven from the fifteen and assign them to the two years' term. The Legislature, on the last day of its session, held a joint session of both houses, in which it proceeded to do this. It voted for three men, not who should hold office for two years, but who should hold office for four years, and then it broke down. There was some discussion as to whether it was legal for the Legislature to hold a joint session, and there were some other objections, and enough members stayed away to destroy the quorum. The Legislature adjourned sine die and nothing more was done.

The only other alternative that seems possible or practicable would be to provide for an entirely new election, an election of eight Senators for four years and seven Senators for two years, with a provision that all elections after that should elect Senators for four years. This bill is more in line with the provisions of the organic act.

The Chairman—As I understand it, the organic act provides that you shall have a general assembly of two houses, and that the Senate shall consist of fifteen members?

Governor Dole—Yes.

The Chairman—And it provided for their election, but did not provide how it should be determined which ones should hold over?

Governor Dole—Yes; it left that to the Legislature.

The Chairman—The Legislature was to determine that, but failed to do it?

Governor Dole—Yes.

The Chairman—So that the Legislature has adjourned without having determined which ones hold over and which ones go out. Now you come to Congress because you have no other means of determining it. Is that the idea?

Governor Dole—We have absolutely no possibility of determining that matter; we have no authority left to us to determine it.

Senator Mitchell—I did not intend to change the number at all, but simply to arrange how the terms shall be disposed?

The Chairman—Yes.

Governor Dole—The terms are fixed by Congress—that is, the terms are for four years, the Senators being elected in installments of seven and eight, alternately; but at the beginning of the two-year men have to be selected by the Legislature, which was not done.

The Chairman—In this bill you have named seven Senators who shall go out at the end of the two-year term, and they are those who received the lowest vote, as I understand it?

Governor Dole—Of their respective districts.

The Chairman—That is the reason you named them?

Governor Dole—Yes.

The Chairman—Have you considered the feasibility of this plan working satisfactorily? Are these Senators, for instance, satisfied to have us so legislate, or would they undertake to contest our right to do so? That may not be material; but I ask simply that I

may have the information.

Governor Dole—They would not contest the right of Congress, certainly.

The Chairman—Perhaps not successfully; but I wondered what their disposition was.

Governor Dole—I think the only issue is that the Home Rulers, for instance, would have liked to carry out their plan of arbitrarily selecting these seven men.

The Chairman—What was their plan?

Governor Dole—I think their plan was to retain the majority they held in the Senate. Was it not, Mr. Wilcox?

That is my impression.

The Chairman—You say the "Home Rulers" had a certain plan. That term is not very intelligible to me.

Governor Dole—There are three parties in the Hawaiian Islands—the Republicans, the Democrats and the Home Rulers. The Home Rulers are in the majority in both houses of the Legislature, and in the Senate their majority is within one of a two-thirds majority. If they could get that one, it would give them the power to carry a vote over a veto.

The Chairman—How many of these seven who are to go out according to the provisions of this bill are Home Rulers, and how many are Democrats or Republicans?

Governor Dole—In Section 2, Mr. Paris is a Republican and Mr. Russell is a Home Ruler—at least, he was elected as a Home Ruler. That makes one of each of those parties.

In the Second Senatorial district, Mr. White is a Home Ruler. That makes two Home Rulers and one Republican.

In the Third district, Mr. Kanaha is a Home Ruler, Mr. Carter is a Republican and Mr. Kalanokalani is a Home Ruler.

The Chairman—In the fourth district there is another?

Governor Dole—Yes; Mr. Kahilina is a Home Ruler.

Senator Burton—This bill would cut down the majority of the Home Rulers, would it not?

Governor Dole—Yes.

The Chairman—Five Home Rulers would go out?

Governor Dole—Yes, five.

The Chairman—Is William White, of the Second Senatorial district, a Home Ruler?

Governor Dole—Yes.

The Chairman—You would take out two Republicans, Paris and Carter?

Governor Dole—Yes.

The Chairman—And five Home Rulers?

Senator Carter—Mr. Chairman, as I am one of the Senators, I would like to say that I do not think the Governor is exactly correct in classifying Senator Kanaha and Senator Russell as Home Rulers.

Governor Dole—I said they were elected as Home Rulers.

Senator Carter—Senator Kanaha is as much a Democrat as he is a Home Ruler and has practically left the Home Rule party. There are really three parties in the field. This question was thrashed out in the lower house, and the attitude taken there was that they did not want to change the present proportional proportion, which is a physical impossibility when there is an odd number to select. Really, the bill provides for the removal of two Home Rulers, two Independents with Democratic leanings, and three Republicans.

The Chairman—You are George R. Carter, one of the Senators mentioned in this bill?

Senator Carter—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—I will call you to the stand directly. I simply want to get that statement in the record for purposes of identification.

Mr. Wilcox—I would like to speak about these parties.

The Chairman—I will give you a chance in a little while, Mr. Wilcox, if you do not mind waiting. I would rather complete the statement of Governor Dole, so as not to have it all broken up.

Is there anything further that you wish to say, Governor?

Governor Dole—The only other practicable way, I think, would be to call for an entirely new election of Senators. If this plan is regarded as unfair or unsatisfactory, the only reasonable thing left is to call for a new election of all the Senators, seven of them to serve for two years and eight of them for four years. After that they would be elected for four years at every election.

The Chairman—As I understand it, the party affiliations of these men have nothing to do with their being named in this bill for retirement. You were governed in drawing it by the fact that they received the lowest votes in their respective districts?

Governor Dole—Yes; that rule was adopted as a fair one.

The Chairman—Your idea being that the men who received the least votes would have been selected for the short terms if they had been so voted for?

Governor Dole—Yes.

The Chairman—What is the situation you are in if we do not do anything?

Governor Dole—We can have no Legislature.

The Chairman—They are elected for four years, are they not?

Governor Dole—Well, seven of them—seven we do not know—are substantially elected for two years, because the provision was that they should be selected by the Legislature. We would be in absolute confusion in regard to who those seven men were. It would undoubtedly be an illegal Legislature in regard to seven of the members of the Senate.

Senator Mallory—I did not understand why it is that the Legislature could not do this.

Governor Dole—Because the organic act so provides.

Senator Mallory—The organic act seems to provide for the Legislature doing it.

Governor Dole—Yes; but the Legislature has had its first session and has not done it.

The Chairman—They declined to do it; they adjourned without doing it. The Governor made that statement before you came in, Senator.

Governor Dole—They are not authorized to do it at any time in their second session.

Senator Mallory—The language is: "The details of such apportionment to be provided for by the Legislature."

Governor Dole—Mr. Thurston, do you remember the section of the organic act which provides for that selection?

Senator Carter—It is section 20.

Governor Dole—(Reading:) "That the Senate shall be composed of fifteen members, who shall hold office for four years: Provided, however, That of the Senators elected at the first general

## DEATH OF CHARLES NOTLEY, SR.

**C**HARLES Notley, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of the Island of Hawaii, died at 10:30 last evening at the residence of H. G. Danford, on Kinohiwa street, at the age of 73. The funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Cathedral at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Tompkins, of Hamakua, officiating.

Mr. Notley was an Englishman by birth, having been born in Norfolk county in 1829. When sixteen years of age he left home and shipped on a merchant vessel for Australia, and did not see his home nor his parents until forty-three years later, when he visited England as a wealthy sugar planter from Hawaii.

His first voyage terminated at Hobart Town, and until 1853 he was employed in Australia. During this time he was in the first war with the Maori. In that year he started for Tahiti. The whaler that had agreed to land him there in reality did not intend stopping at Tahiti, but, being short of men, made that promise as an inducement to obtain seamen. It was therefore only after a nine months' cruise in the Arctic that his ship touched port at Honolulu, and to this incident the Hawaiian Islands are indebted for one of its most respected citizens. Mr. Notley met here one Robert Robinson, then engaged in sawing lumber on Hawaii, and at his suggestion the seaman engaged in rip-sawing boards for shipment to Honolulu. He continued at this work for eighteen months, after which he took charge of a flock of sheep in the same locality with John B. Parker, grandfather of the Hon. Samuel Parker. During the following five years Mr. Notley accumulated a small capital of \$1100. He had in the meantime married a wife of Hawaiian nationality. He invested his savings in a livery and worked almost day and night to save money to give his children an education. The bark for the livery he cut and hauled from the mountains and then ground with his own hands.

In 1857 he was elected a Noble. Mr. Notley began planting in 1877 and the bulk of his fortune was made in sugar. He was a large owner in Hamakua plantation.

Mr. Notley was elected to the Constitutional Convention in 1894 and sat throughout the sessions that framed the constitution promulgated on July 4, 1894. In the succeeding autumn he was elected a Senator from Hawaii, but retired the following year on account of bad health. Mr. Notley was a staunch Republican.

Decensed leaves a widow and four children. The latter are William, Charles and David Notley, and Mrs. Thomas Hughes.



Portrait of Charles Notley, Sr.

as to Senators?

Governor Dole—The same, except it is provided that they shall be elected for four years.

Senator Burton—Can we pass an act saying who has been elected to the Legislature of Hawaii?

Governor Dole—No; but you can pass an act selecting from these seven men those who shall hold only for two years, I suppose.

Senator Burton—How can we do it?

Governor Dole—By passing this bill. Senator Burton—But where do we get the authority to do it?

The Chairman—We are the source of all authority on the subject. This act is ours. We can amend it or take action under it, I presume.

Senator Burton—Yes; we might wipe out the Legislature, Senator, but could we simply say, by an act, who has been elected and who has not?

The Chairman—I am inclined to think so, but that is perhaps a debatable proposition.

Governor Dole—No, it is not who has been elected. These men are all elected. Every one admits that. The question is which of these seven men shall have a term of two years only instead of four.

Senator Mitchell—What would be the objection to casting lots, and determining in that way?

Governor Dole—Then the lots would not come right in regard to the different districts.

Senator Kearns—Could you not settle the question by drawing separately for each district?

Governor Dole—That would settle it; yes.

Senator Kearns—Would that settle it satisfactorily to all parties concerned?

Governor Dole—I can not speak for the Home Rule Party. I think Mr. Carter and Mr. Thurston are more in touch with the Republican party on that subject. It would be a great deal better to do that than to do nothing.

The Chairman—What is that?

Governor Dole—To cast lots.

Senator Kearns—Our Legislature was formed in that way. At the first general election the Senators were compelled to draw lots for the long and short terms.

Senator Mitchell—We do it here in the Senate.

Senator Mallory—It has always been the rule of Legislative bodies.

Senator Mitchell—But they can not all be drawn together, as the gentleman states, because they apply to the different districts.

The Chairman—Who prepared this bill? Was it prepared in Hawaii, or by somebody here?

Governor Dole—It was prepared by the Republican executive committee of Honolulu.

The Chairman—Very well. I think we understand the facts in regard to this matter. So far as these other questions are concerned we may have different opinions, and we can debate them after the witnesses have gone.

I will ask you now, Governor, to look at House bill 11997, entitled "An act granting to the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, the right of way over public lands in the districts of North and South Kohala," etc., and give us the benefit of any observations you may care to make on that measure. It has passed the House, and has been sent to this committee.

Governor Dole—I think Mr. Hitchcock sent you a letter on that subject, did he not?

The Chairman—He did.

Governor Dole—That letter contains, mainly, my points of objection. It is a complicated matter. There are some private interests which are affected; but how much we can not tell. It is very hard to tell from the present information.

We object to the bill because, according to the last rulings of the Interior Department, the Territory has full control of this matter; and it seems to be establishing an unfortunate precedent to have Congress legislate in matters of local concern, where the local government has full authority. It would encourage constant applications to Congress in local matters by people who have private interests to subvert. We should be sorry to have that practice become regular.

Another objection is that the description of the watershed is vague and very

difficult to understand, even by one who is somewhat acquainted with the locality, as I am. It is too vague to serve as a basis for an important franchise.

Another objection is that there is no provision for any revenue to the Territory and no provision for any provision to Hawaii. The spirit of this bill is a natural result of great haste, in that the rain is constant; the soil is full of water, and gives out the water gradually, so that streams will run all through the year, even through severe droughts. If any company should dig it or tunnel it in such a way as to drain out this water rapidly it would probably cause a very sudden change. The trees would change in character and perhaps die out, and be succeeded by grass or something that would not do the work; the water could be led off rapidly and droughts could be induced in the streams, and probably some of them would run dry. The company has offered to agree that if this bill passes it will rely on the Territorial Government for all water rights in the matter, and will negotiate with it and assent to all proper guarantees. The company desired that I should withdraw my opposition on such a basis, and I have considered the matter very carefully; but I think the fact of legislation on this subject in Congress is a very strong objection. It is impossible for Congress to be posted in regard to the details of a matter like this. It is a private speculation, and can be handled much better in the Islands than here.

How far-reaching these private interests are is uncertain. This is a copy of a paper written by Mr. Tuttle, who is water engineer of the Bishop Museum Estate. I am a trustee of one of these estates. These water measurements have been made with extreme accuracy and care for long periods, covering months at a time in dry weather. I will not take up your time by reading this paper to you, but I will leave it here.

The Chairman—The stenographer will incorporate it in the report of your testimony.

(The paper referred to is as follows:)

To the Board of Trustees of the B. P. Bishop Estate and B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: From an article in the morning paper I learn that a bill has just passed the United States House of Representatives granting the necessary lands and right of way to a corporation for the purpose of construction of a ditch line, reservoirs, etc., to lead the water supply from a portion of the Kohala Mountains into Kohala and Hamakua for an irrigation project.

As described in the act, the watershed to be drawn from would include the headwaters of the Kawaunui, the most westerly and main branch of the Waipio River, and all the Honokahe streams. It would also appear from the text of the bill that the proposed water diversion would be legalized and without compensation to riparian owners not making an actual use of the supply at the present time.

At the suggestion of Trustee J. O. Carter, Esq., the writer presents the following facts to your attention, to show that the passage of this bill would prove a menace to the interests of the Estate and Museum in Honokane and Waipio supplies.

All of these streams were gauged by Messrs. Lydgate and Brunner in the mountains and at elevation of about 4000 feet above tide, during the season 1889-1890, showing an average daily flow at that time as follows:

Kawaunui and Kawaunui streams for two hundred and eighty days between June, 1889, and March, 1890, 5.3 cubic feet per second. (J. M. Lydgate.)

Honokane stream for one hundred and forty days between November, 1889, and March, 1890, 15 cubic feet per second. (W. W. Brunner.)

The gaugings of the writer were confined to lower elevations and entirely within the gulch. At an elevation of about 800 feet above tide, and approximately at the points from which the supply to be developed on your property would be drawn, the flow was as follows:

Kawaunui and Kawaunui streams for one hundred and one days between September, 1891, and January, 1902, 26.9 cubic feet per second.

Honokane streams for seventy-two days between October and December, 1901, 33.1 cubic feet per second.

It will thus be seen that if the flow during the seasons covered by the writer's observation was similar to that which obtained during the previous investigations of 1889-90, there could be abstracted in the mountains 20 per cent of the Kawaunui water and 45 per cent of the Honokane.

Progress made in the studies up to this date lead the writer to believe that about 65 cubic feet per second can be relied upon as a total daily supply to be obtained from the Waipio for the irrigation of the rice and taro lands now under cultivation, and for the sugar-cane interests. At Honokane it is hoped to obtain about 18 cubic feet per second for cane irrigation.

From this you will see that the abstraction of the mountain supply as proposed by the ditch company would result, under the above assumption, in a loss of 8 per cent of the required Waipio flow and practically of all of the Honokane. Assuming that 20 cubic feet per second is required at Waipio for crops now under cultivation in the valley, and that the remainder of the supply could be used for new interests, you will also note that the project now being detailed for the development of your water rights at Waipio would be damaged to the extent of 12 per cent.

From available rainfall statistics of 1889-90, it appears that the drought experienced at that time was far less serious and of much briefer duration than that of the season included in the gauging period of 1901-2, so that the direct stream flow comparison probably shows a relatively greater mountain supply than is the actual case; but, again, such a comparison as herein made does not and can not measure the full damage to your property which the ditch company project would produce, as a diversion of the mountain flood through ditches or other channels, enabling it to escape more rapidly than is at present the case, would surely be followed by a drying up of the springs in the gulch which now maintains the dry season flow at the low elevation, where your interests lie. The necessary storage for compensation could only be secured for your project at a very high cost, if at all, and under undesirable conditions. Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR S. TUTTLE,

Engineer of Water Investigation.

## Five Beautiful AND USEFUL Presents

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

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SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

The Bishop Estate yesterday filed suits against the Territory of Hawaii to establish its claim to nineteen different fishing rights on this and other islands of the group. The movement is projected on account of the provisions of the Organic Act abolishing such rights after a period of three years from June, 1900.



you if you pay no attention to your weak throat and lungs.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Weak throats and weak lungs easily give way. Some extra strain, as a fresh cold, and you are down with bronchitis or pneumonia. Better strengthen these weak places before it is too late. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral heals these irritable throats, gives tone to the relaxed membranes, and imparts strength to the lungs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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# IN SHELLS AND BARGES

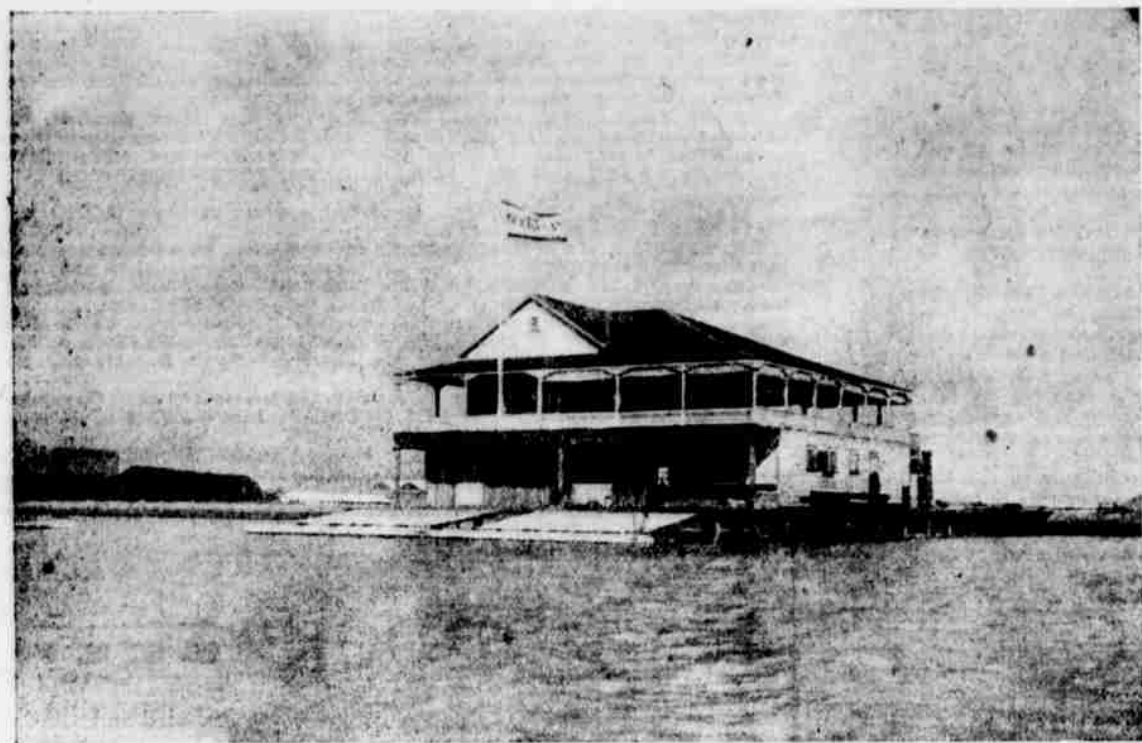
## Activity Among Myrtles and Healanis.

Both the Myrtle and Healani Boat Clubs have settled down to hard, earnest work, preparing for the championship races at Pearl Harbor on the 4th of July. Daily, four or five four-oared shells, and several six-oared barges, with, of course, the ever present pair oars in which the green hands are coached, may be seen upon the harbor between the hours of 5 and 6:30 p. m., excellent work being done by both the clubs.

The Myrtles have a number of new men, some of them of great promise, while the faces of many of their old warriors may be seen in the boats, among them "Pete" Lishman, "Ollie" Sorenson, "Bill" Soper and Lyle. It is rumored that the Myrtle Senior crew will consist of the above mentioned



Headquarters of the Healani Yacht and Boat Club.



The New Home of the Myrtle Boat Club.

four, and if so it will be a hard one to beat, for they are tried veterans.

Just at present the chances seem to favor the Healani for both races, as they have the victorious senior crew of 1901, in Fred Damon, Sam Walker, Dan Benson and Paul Jarrett, and have only lost one of the junior crew who last July almost distanced their rivals. The three old men of this crew now rowing are Bert Webster, Harry Murray and C. H. Tracy, while among the new men there are several giving excellent promise, among them A. McDuffie, B. F. Holborn and P. K. Raymond, any one of whom should be better than the man they have lost. There is a feeling of confidence among the wearers of the Blue that may result disastrously, for over-confidence has lost many a race. If the Fourth was next week the result would be easy to forecast, for, judging by present form, the Healani crews would have an easy victory, but the final struggle will not take place for over two months, and with the material at hand it is more than probable that the Myrtles may work out a champion crew.

The Healani will be quartered on the Peninsula during the final training in the Paris premises, the same cool, commodious quarters that they occupied last year. This afternoon between 4:30 and 6 o'clock there will be a great rally of the clans at the boat-house that flies the Blue Banner, Captain Church intending to send out three four-oared crews and a six-oared barge. A crowd of the club members are going down to lend their moral support. F. J. Church, Carl Rhodes and A. L. C. Atkinson have been coaching regularly, while F. W. Klebahn, who will act as head coach, goes down today for the first time. It is safe to say that never before in the history of rowing has so much enthusiasm been shown, and the sight of so many crews on the water must make a great impression upon sport-loving tourists who do not expect to find anything of the kind here in these distant isles of the Pacific.

### CORONATION SUMMONS.

They Are Now Being Received by British Consuls.

The official invitation to the coronation of King Edward sent to Consul General Hoare, reads as follows: The Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Imperial India and the British Colonial Possessions Beyond the Seas.

Greet Thee and Command Thy Presence at the Abbey of Westminster, in the Ancient City of London, on the twenty-eighth Day of June. Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and two, Anno Regni one thousand nine hundred and two on the occasion of the solemn ceremony The Coronation of the son and heir of the reigning house and prince of the blood royal Albert Edward George Plantagenet William St. Leger Henry Guelph James Bittling Gower Wettin Fitzmaurice.

Knight of the Garter, Knight of the Bath, Knight of the Golden Fleece and possessor of numerous and

various other most noble and exalted titles

as Edward VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India. Haec pr amicitia nostra.

### A GOOD GAME AND A BAD ONE

Get out your scorebook! Ask for your pass! Prepare to root or roast! The baseball season has begun! The cold storage baseball season is ended and today the talk throughout the town is of hot grounders and scorching singles. P-I-a-y-b-a-a-w-w! The Honolulu and the Artillery trotted the first heat of the race for the pennant at Punahou on Saturday, and the soldiers failed to get inside the distance flag. It came very near being a shut-out for the gun-jugglers. They made their only appearance in the third when Behr was shoed home. The only real feature of the game was the total lack of proper accommodations, the scribes evidently being expected to take notes, nestling in the long grass.

The score: H. A. C. 123456789 179020121-23 Artillery 001000000-1 The teams were as follows: H. A. C.—Price, 3b.; Aylett, cf.; Williams, ss.; Joy, p.; Louis, c.; Leslie, 1b.; Thompson, 2b.; Gleason, rf.; and Hansman, lf.

Artillery—High, 3b.; Smith, 2b.; Davis, rf.; Jones, c.; Gupitt, cf.; Pilney, 1b.; Lieut. Behr, ss.; Bennett, rf.; and Brown, lf.

The second game was better than the first. It couldn't help being. Two such games would have caused the crowd to break into open riot. The Kamehameha and the Maile Hima put up a very good article of ball, the Zebras squeezing out winners by a solitary tally. Clark held out like your Uncle Levy for his interest on the chronometer that was handed down from great-grandpa. The Kams could do nothing with him. Neither could the Maile Hima with Kaanol for that matter. There were few costly errors on either side.

The score was tied up to the eighth, when Clark connected for a couple and Bush poking an unhandy one into the middle gave Clark a press ticket home, which set the greybacks scratching themselves with delight.

The games next Saturday are Custom House vs. Maile Hima, and H. A. C. vs. Punahou.

Breckons & Dunne have filed an answer in the Rapid Transit case, stating exceptions of the firm of Sun Kwong Mau Company, the vegetable farmers on the McCully tract.

### ATHLETES MUST HAVE LICENSE

Attorney General E. P. Dole yesterday addressed the following self-explanatory communication to Henry S. Hapai, Registrar of Public Accounts, in reply to a request from the latter for an opinion as to whether or not the Honolulu Athletic Club was liable under the law to a license tax:

Honolulu, H. I., May 2, 1922. Mr. Henry C. Hapai, Registrar of Public Accounts.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your request of even date for an opinion whether the Honolulu Athletic Club is required to pay a license fee for giving performances for the benefit of the club.

Sections 779 and 780 of the penal laws of 1897 are as follows: "The Minister (Treasurer) or the Sheriff, on their respective islands, may license, for any term not exceeding one year, any theater, circus, public show, lecture, or exhibition, not of an immoral character, to which an admission fee is charged, or during which a fee is collected, upon such conditions as he or they may deem reasonable. The fee for each performance under any such license shall be five dollars. But no fee shall be charged if the Minister (Treasurer) or Sheriff is satisfied that the entire proceeds of the performance or exhibition are to be devoted to any school, religious or charitable institution, or for the promotion of art, and not for profit."

If the Honolulu Athletic Club were open and free to the public for the purposes of physical culture and development, it would, in law, be a charitable institution. I understand that the club is a private association, to which members are elected, paying initiation fees and stated dues for the privileges of the club, including athletic exercise. I think this is not sufficient to make it a "charitable institution."

Section 9 of the Civil Laws of 1897 provides that: "The words of a law are generally to be understood in their most known and usual signification, without attending so much to the literal and strictly grammatical construction of the words as to their general or popular use or meaning."

Although the development of the human body by physical training may be, in a sense, a "promotion of art," it is not so as the word "art" is "generally understood in its most known and usual signification," or according to its "general or popular use or meaning."

I am inclined to think that the law requires charging a license fee. Very respectfully yours,

E. P. DOLE, Attorney General.

**Agricultural Seminar Meeting.** The Agricultural Seminar will meet this evening at 7:30 at the office of the United States Experiment Station, Capitol building. Jared G. Smith will tell of his trip to Hawaii and Mr. C. J. Austin will continue his discussion on the pruning of fruit trees. Mr. T. F. Sedgwick will be chairman of the meeting. All members are urged to be present.

### NEWS OF FAR EAST

#### Latest Budget of Yokohama Items.

The loss of the fire insurance companies in connection with the conflagration in Fukui totalled 430,634 yen.

Damages to mulberry leaves is reported from Kochi owing to the late snowfall and frost and the agriculturists are panic-stricken.

We learn from the Tokyo Asahi that a steamer was lately capsized accidentally in the port of Newchwang, the accident resulting in the death of a hundred persons.

The Kyobashi Sick Nurse Association has decided to despatch its members gratis in future on the request of the authorities of the places which may suffer from some natural calamity.

Yokohama will this summer have enough water as the improvements to the waterworks there have already been completed. Pipes will also be laid at Homoku, Hirayama and Kanagawa by June next.

It is said that the arrest of Mr. Mayer, former manager of the Japan Herald, cost our authorities more than 10,000 yen, which was used in cabling messages to the American Government about the affair.

All the ships of the standing squadrons, as well as twenty-eight warships and destroyers from the various Admiralties, were to have gathered at Sasebo on Friday, the 11th. After going through some exercises they will take part in maneuvers to be shortly carried out in the Korean Straits.

A succession of heavy snowfalls have been experienced on Mounts Nikko, Nasu, Shiohara, in Tochigi-ken, since the 10th inst. The snow has accumulated from five inches to five feet in depth. Plants and vegetables, especially the mulberry trees, tea trees and wheat, have suffered in consequence.

Mr. Tashiburo Sato, an export merchant in Yokohama, will, it is reported, export shortly a quantity of round fans made of silk with portraits of their majesties, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, as well as a picture of Mount Fuji in the background, for sale in London on the occasion of the coronation.

An ancient sepulchre, supposed to have been built one thousand years ago, has been unearthed during the course of some excavations at a hill near Kanayama in Izu-gun, Iwate-ken. Two mirrors, two silver rings, four swords and a great many gems and earthenware objects were also discovered.

Marquis Tokugawa, former Lord of Kii Province, having established a library in his residence Azabu Higura, gave a garden party in celebration of the inauguration of the library on Saturday. The principal ex-retainers of the Kii clan were invited thereto, and the Kugura and other performances served to amuse the guests.

We hear that a large order for British flags and for ornamental flags in general made in habutaye was received by a famous foreign firm in Yokohama on the 8th, and also that similar orders are continually arriving from Canada, India, and Australia. The British people seem to expect the conclusion of South African war in the near future.

A prosperous fur-seal hunt is now reported to be going on off the port of Shio-ho, Hangyongdo, Korea. Fifteen vessels are at present engaged in the hunt, of which eight are Japanese vessels, including the Hoko Maru, belonging to the Hoko Gikai Association, while others are American and English. The Hoko Maru is said to have successfully caught thirty of these aquatic mammals in the short course of three days.

The Japanese fishers would surely have a large profit if they were only to go as far as the Pescadores. There the number of fishermen is about 5000, all natives, and they are fishing in a very primitive manner, though even thus their catch is valued at over 100,000 yen a year. The sea abounds in bonito, tal, cuttle fish, sea-perch, sphyroena japonica (Kamasu), tunny, shark, sardine and edible sea-weed. Mr. Asada, Governor of the islands, is doing his best to promote the fishery.

# CUTICURA

## REMEDIES THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

### Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of dandruff, scales, and itching, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for anguishing irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the most perfect skin and complexion soap, the most toilet and most baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEONSON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A.

# WONDER Ice Cream Freezers

The "Wonder" comes in many sizes at the following prices:

1 quart.....	\$ 2.50
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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

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DORIC	MAY 8	PERU	MAY 3
NIPPON MARU	MAY 16	COPTIC	MAY 19
PERU	MAY 24	AMERICA MARU	MAY 20
COPTIC	JUNE 3	PEKING	MAY 28
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11	GALIC	JUNE 7
PEKING	JUNE 19	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 13
GALIC	JUNE 28	CHINA	JUNE 21
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 5	DORIC	JUNE 28
CHINA	JULY 15	NIPPON MARU	JULY 8
NIPPON MARU	JULY 23	COPTIC	JULY 16
PERU	AUG. 2	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 2
COPTIC	AUG. 16	PEKING	AUG. 11
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 23	GALIC	AUG. 20
		HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 26

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AGENTS.

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